

Clemenceau Lists 45 Seizures Of Arms Cashed in Germany

Ex-Premier Reads Official Report of Contraband Munitions Confiscated by Allied Officers; Guns and Shells Found by Thousands, He Declares

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau tonight made public what he said was a certified official list of forty-five instances of munitions concealed by the Germans and unearthed since July 15, 1921, by the Allied Commission of Military Control. The list includes:

A number of machine guns, rifles and cartridges discovered in a public school at Frankfurt-on-Main in July, 1921.

A million cartridges unearthed about the same time in a government building at Frankfurt-on-Main.

September 1, 1921, a great quantity of telegraph and telephone material which could be utilized only for war purposes was discovered at Kallhof, East Prussia.

September, 1921, barrels for 77,404 rifles, 407,000 rifle stocks, 3,194 barrels for anti-tank rifles, 1,000 half finished rifles, 2,338 pistol barrels and 800 anti-tank rifle barrels were found at the Mauser factory at Oberndorf.

October 5, 1921, three 105-calibre field guns, twelve inflammable bomb throwers and other war material was unearthed in the Waldrieden restaurant at Potsdam.

October 5, 1921, eight barrels of "77" field guns were found in the house of a government forester at Postkussen, East Prussia.

November 14, 1921, 236 cases of magazine clips for automatic pistols were found in the barracks of the First Guard Uhlans, at Potsdam.

November 14, 1921, two machine guns and 30,000 rounds of cartridges were found in the barracks of the 4th Field Artillery at Dusseldorf.

November 19, 1921, 280 boxes of automatic pistol clips and thirty-three cases of machine gun cartridges were found in the barracks of the 1st Guard Uhlans' barracks at Potsdam.

November 19, 1921, 150 barrels of 105-calibre field guns were found at the Rockstroh factory at Heidenau, Saxony.

November 23, 1921, at the same factory, 340 barrels of ammunition for 105-calibre guns were unearthed.

December 9, 1921, at the same factory, three machines for rifling 65-calibre field guns were found.

December 9, 1921, 6,000 sporting wafers, containing 6,000 sporting wafers, were found at the same factory.

November 23, 1921, 272 rifles, 100 pistols, 50 machine gun barrels, 1,200 gas masks, 22,000 rifle cartridges and 6 anti-aircraft mounts were found in the barracks of the 1st Battalion, Ruestwehr, at Swinmude.

In another visit to the Rockstroh factory 250 half finished barrels for 150-calibre mortars were found.

Machine Gun Cache Raided
Six heavy machine guns, 75 light machine guns, 3,521 rifles, 319 machine gun barrels, 5 machine gun supporters, 3 revolvers and 130 bayonets were found at Kaiserstritz of Gollitz, in Silesia.

January 7, 1922, 120 boxes of gas mask material, 150 to 200 machine gun barrels, 8 machine guns and a great quantity of telephonic and telegraphic liaison equipment were found in the business house of Eisler, near Neisse.

In December, 1921, five heavy machine guns, three light machine guns, fourteen machine gun barrels and one airplane motor were found at the Blankensee Aviation Field, near Lubek.

January 14, 1922, 250 breach blocks for 105-calibre mortars were found in another visit to the Rockstroh factory.

January 16, 1922, 800 rifles were found concealed near Potsdam.

Two 105-calibre mortars in perfect condition were found at the Puertentfeldbrucke Farm, in Bavaria.

March 4, 1922, 2,000 field telephones were found in the Kusticker store in Berlin.

March 4, 1922, 290 machine gun cases were found concealed in a barn at Krampnitz, near Potsdam.

April 25, 1922, near the frontier of Upper Silesia, four 75-calibre French cannon were discovered. The same day, in German territory in the same district, a deposit of war material including general equipment, war helmets, rifle cartridges and grenades was unearthed and left in charge of the local police over night. During the night it was carried away.

April 18, 1922, 2,000 German rifles were found at Pechin, in Bavaria.

Find Depot Near Berlin
April 20, 1922, at Berlin-Schmargendorf a dump of ammunition and arms was discovered, and in the neighborhood of Berlin another depot of war material was found, while a short time later five wagons carrying material from this depot were seized at Hamburg and Stettin.

May 2, 1922, 200 boxes of rifle ammunition and other material were found near Grottkau and 2,000 gas masks and 1,000 machine gun clips unearthed at Gross-Jenkowitz, in Silesia.

May 15, 1922, one heavy machine and several hundred gas masks and war helmets were found at Kummersdorf.

May 16, 1922, in a non-authorized armory at the military barracks in Berlin, sixteen machine guns and thirty-one rifles were found.

May 17, 1922, 100,000 haversacks, 200 cartridge-making machines, and several thousand machines for making ball cartridges were found in Berlin.

May 17, 1922, 100 grenades, 610 pistols, two machine guns, eleven rifles, three anti-tank guns, and five breach

blocks for 105-calibre howitzers were dug up from under the plank floor of two hangars at the Bries, Silesia, air-drome.

May 18, 1922, 1,000 rifles and twenty large boxes of anti-tank gun cartridges were found in a car at the Moabit Railway station in Berlin.

A concealed depot adjoining the police barracks at Stuttgart, yielded 600,000 cartridges, 600 army rifles, 1,750 bayonets, four heavy machine guns, 400 machine gun barrels, two machine gun rifles, fourteen automatic pistols, 275 mauser pistols, 7,500 hand grenades and twenty-eight carbines.

Large quantities of observation and timing instruments for field artillery were found in the home of an officer at Stettin.

Find Shells and Grenades
July 11, 1922, 820 shells for 105-calibre guns, 504 mortar shells and 35,000 grenades were found in a farm building near Neisse.

One thousand tons of other war materials were found in the same neighborhood. Near by a considerable quantity of rifles, a few machine guns and a great quantity of other material were discovered.

August 7 and 8, 1922, in the fortress of Glogau, 487 boxes of grenades, 83 boxes of cartridges, 800 barrels of explosives, 56 pontoons and 16 half-pontoons with a great quantity of bridge building equipment were found.

In East Prussia 600 rifles, 1,600 bayonets, ten machine guns, many thousand cartridges, twenty-two barrels for 105-calibre field guns were discovered.

Many artillery pieces and machine gun barrels were found during the search at Leipzig.

August at the barracks of the 2d Uhlans of the Guard.

September 7, 1922, similar material was found at the 11th Regiment barracks at Leipzig.

September 22, 1922, four heavy machine guns, twenty-nine rifles, fifty carbines, thirty bayonets, 582 breach blocks, forty boxes of cartridges, thirty hand grenades, eight boxes of explosives, eight boxes of grenades of different sizes, thirty boxes of grenade clips, each containing twenty-five and thirty-five grenades, and several light machine guns were found at Kiel.

Jewish Prosecutors
To Try Rosenbluth
To prevent any effort to make another Dreyfus case out of the charge of murder brought against Robert Rosenbluth, former United States Army captain, United States Attorney

Hayward, according to The Associated Press, has turned over the prosecution to two of his assistants, Samuel Selig and Abraham Solomon, both of the same faith as the accused.

Rosenbluth has been indicted on a charge of murdering Major Alexander P. Cronkite on the outskirts of Camp Lewis, Washington, on October 25, 1918. Mr. Hayward switched prosecutors, it was understood, at the instance of Attorney General Daugherty, as an answer to statements by certain Jewish organizations.

"We are both Jewish and proud of it," said Mr. Solomon to-day. "All we are concerned with now is the question of jurisdiction. We are not concerned at all with the merits of the case at this moment."

High Court Hears Attack
On Alien-Language Ban
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Iowa's foreign language act of 1919, prohibiting the use of any languages except English in all secular schools below the eighth grade, was attacked in the Supreme Court to-day in a case brought by August Bartels.

The case presented many contentions recently raised before the court in two cases from Ohio, which the court now has under advisement, and is to be followed by other cases from Nebraska, in which broadly similar questions are raised under the laws of that state.

Admitting that Iowa could validly prohibit the instruction of children in private schools, Charles E. Pickett, counsel for Bartels, insisted that private and parochial schools which complied with the requirements of the compulsory education law of the state could not be prohibited from teaching additional subjects.

Bartels taught German in a Lutheran parochial school for religious purposes, to enable the children, Mr. Pickett asserted, to join their parents at a common altar for worship with them in a common language.

Ku-Klux Ads Attacks Doctors
Who Sell Liquor Prescriptions
Special Dispatch to The Tribune
SEATTLE, Nov. 28.—An organizer for the Ku-Klux Klan is working here to enroll members and has inserted large advertisements in the local daily papers.

The advertisements set out that the Klan "condemns the practice of lawyers going beyond their duty in defense of bootleggers by intimidating witnesses and the practice of some of our doctors in promiscuously selling whisky prescriptions to those who will pay their price."

"Tiger" Seeks to Prove Germans Plot New War

(Continued from page one)

will remain or not. And those who are interested in not bringing about the execution of that peace—the Russians, who made the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which was treason against France, and the Turks, who prolonged this war by at least two years, who were with the Germans our worst foes—are preparing for—let us not call it war if you do not want to, but let us call it interference in middle Europe."

To-day M. Clemenceau seemed less minded than at the Metropolitan Opera House to make the war an imminent peril.

"Some people tell me that I am predicting war in a short time," he said. "No such thing. Consider, however, Germans and the Turks and the Russians. You will remember that the Turks and the Germans fought together in this war, and we were not the right to fear at some time or other we may have to submit to the force of some such aggression? I do not say that this thing is going to be, but when it will be, but when there is an alliance made between the barbarian and the anarchist and the German militarist, haven't we the right to believe that this is not in the interest of peace? That is our case, and I say no more."

But he did, for this afternoon he talked for an hour and a half, reminding, as in his other speeches, that the United States left Europe without waiting to insure the things for which America's spokesmen of that day said we fought.

Pamphlet Challenges "Tiger"
The crowd swarming into the Auditorium to hear the old Frenchman black type, "An Open Challenge to M. Clemenceau's Propaganda." Beneath was an article by George Brandes on Germany to-day, reproduced from the "New Republic."

Treaty of Versailles was called "the most stupid document of modern history."

One of the distributors, Boris Starichkov, Bulgarian working here as a car repairer, was taken to the police station, searched and questioned, and then released.

Former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, who was the temporary chairman of the meeting, took a fling at the Senators who have been criticizing the French statesman. He said: "The honor of this occasion comes to the Council on Foreign Relations, because it is a forum dedicated to free discussion of our international affairs."

We are not Senators who, imbued with an overbearing sense of obligation and prerogative, resent discussion by a foreigner of what may come within the circle of the treaty-making power."

General Charles Dawes, as the chairman of the meeting, introduced Clemenceau with all the vigor of which he is possessed.

"I want to say to you, sir," began General Dawes, "that whether we agree with you or whether we disagree with you, we admire you for your courage and for your power."

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has said, I don't care very much about being a martyr. It simply shows that people do not always know the ins and outs of the truth and strong points of these they speak about. With what General Dawes said, 'Whether you convince us or not, we admire you,' I was not pleased at all.

"Why I really came I cannot say; I do not know. But I can say I came to do something which I think has not been done before and which I cannot do with anybody else but the American people. I have been here before, I know you too well, I have seen too much of you not to feel there were between us ties of friendship that could not be broken."

Then Clemenceau began to reminisce.

Repeats Grant's Message
"When I came to these United States your great Civil War was just over. At that time I had the honor to be introduced to General Grant himself. He made no reaction to me. As you well know, he was a man of a few words but great actions. His contracted jaw and his half-shut eyes indicated a man of strong resolution; of ability to do great things—one of the chiefs of all the great men of that time."

"So I bring you a message from his tomb to-day, 'Let us have peace.'"

Mr. Clemenceau had walked away from the transmitter of the amplifying device. Those in the rear of the Auditorium and in the galleries could not hear him. The old man was reciting some figures dealing with France's losses in the war when a man in one of the seats furthest from the stage called out, "Louder, please."

Clemenceau ignored him, and Colonel Bonal, who is acting as manager of his tour, approached the speaker and explained the situation, but with a wide fling of his arms the "Tiger" righted the table forward.

"I think of the table," he complained, "I can't think of my speech." After a few minutes he paused before the amplifier, and the instant lift of his forehead from pygmy tones to those of a giant stirred the gathering to applause. The "Tiger" looked puzzled. His last words had been dull, but in his eyes, important figures. He spoke two or three more words. The crowd applauded with even more vigor.

"That's not all," complained M. Clemenceau. "I haven't got through yet."

Puzzled by Amplifier
But he remained away from the transmitter. Few could hear him. Then the crowd began to applaud furiously, and with a shrug of his shoulders the "Tiger" stopped. General Dawes got up, approached and tapped him on the arm and explained the situation.

Some one in the audience called out: "Move the table forward!" General Dawes did so, dragging it to the edge of the footlights, and after that, except for occasional lapses, the old man seemed to be contented to stand in front of the microphone.

"We had hoped and hoped, and at last you came," resumed the speaker. "And when it was understood, the day it was known that America was on the field of battle, the fate of the war was decided."

Then, dealing with the state of France to-day, he asked: "What has been the devastation? Four thousand cities and villages destroyed, and destroyed in such a way that it was like the floor of this stage. You could not see where a tree or a house had been. Four thousand villages, 600,000 houses, churches, schools, 20,000 manufactures."

"Don't you think there is tragedy in those figures? Can't you realize what our feelings were when we were promised under the signature of France, England and America that this would be repaid and was not?"

"Save France," He Pleads
"If France does not get the help she needs she may perhaps disappear," he warned. "Athens was a democracy for a great and noble one, but she disappeared, and if France was to disappear I believe some day the world would begin to look around and ask if something had not disappeared, that had brought life to the world."

"That is our case and I have set it before you as plainly as I can. Some time after I am gone I carry the feeling that the day will come when you and I again will clasp hands as friends."

The former Premier will remain in Chicago to-morrow sightseeing and go to St. Louis Thursday, stopping at Springfield to lay a wreath on Lincoln's tomb.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
PHILADELPHIA, \$3.00
Next Sunday and December 17
Leave: 11:30 A. M.; 2:15 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, N. J. A. M.
Tickets good only on special trains

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Building Trades Lock-Out Is Off; Both Sides Yield

Masters and Workers Agree on Arbitration of Dispute Involving Rival Hod Carriers' Unions

125,000 Men Affected

Reorganization of Crafts Away From Brindell Methods Is Seen in Acceptance</